















Education and Career Action Plan (ECAP)

Name: SAMPLE STUDENT

Student ID: XXXXXXX

School: XXXX High School

Counselor: XXXX Counselor

Grade: 12

Career Development Plans

Career Field

National Cluster

Career Pathway

Health Services

Health Science

Therapeutic Services

Post-Secondary Plans

Arizona State University - Main Glendale Community College

Extracurricular Activities

Category	Code	Notes	School Year
Awards and Honors	Honor Roll	е	2008-2009
Community Service	Community Service	Church Youth Group	2008-2009
Clubs/Student Organizations	HOSA-Health Occupations	Vice President	2008-2009
	Student Association		
Clubs/Student Organizations	NHS - National Honor Society		2007-2008
Athletics	Soccer	Varsity Soccer	2007-2008
Awards and Honors	Honor Roll		2007-2008
Community Service	Community Service	Volunteer - Boswell Hosp	2007-2008
Clubs/Student Organizations	HOSA-Health Occupations		2007-2008
	Student Association		
Clubs/Student Organizations	NHS - National Honor Society		2006-2007
Athletics	Soccer	JV Soccer	2006-2007
Awards and Honors	Honor Roll		2006-2007
Athletics	Soccer	Frosh Soccer	2005-2006
Awards and Honors	Honor Roll		2005-2006
AIMS Tests		Class Rank: 56 out of 412	

GPA: 3.75

Test

Date

Level

Math Reading Spring 2007 Spring 2007

Exceeds

Writing

Exceeds

Spring 2007

Meets

Course Information

9th Grade Planned Courses

9th Grade Completed Course Grades

(Entire)	L arsili.
English: 10140 English I H	1.00
Math: 11120 Algebra I	1.00
Math: 11200 Geometry	1.00
Science: 12100 Integrated Science	1.00
Physical Education: 17100 Personal Fitness B	1.00
Regular Electives: 16300 Spanish I	1.00
Regular Electives: 16301 Spanish II	1.00
Physical Education Elective: 14100 Band/Marching	1.00
A	
Total Credits	8

Conrec	elected by	CATALITY OF
10140 - English I H	92	1.00
11120 - Algebra I	94	1.00
11200 - Geometry	91	1.00
12100 - Integated Science	91	1.00
16300 - Spanish I	97	1.00
16301 - Spanish II	96	1.00
17100 - Personal Fitness B	98	1.00
14100 - Band/Marching	98	1.00
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1		
12.		
-		
Total Credit		8



Arizona Career and Technical Education Program of Study

Cactus High School, Centennial High School, Liberty High School, Peoria Ecampus, Peoria High School, Peoria Transition Center, Raymond S. Kellis High School, Sunrise Mountain High School

Marketing, Management and Entrepreneurship

Secondary CTE Program:

High School(s):

Post Secondary Program:

Post Secondary School:

Phoenix College

Marketing

52.1401 Post Secondary CipCode: 52.1800 Secondary CTE CipCode: Postsecondary degrees or certificates associated with the Program of Study PC AAS Marketing (3094) Other Required Courses and/or elective oreign Language II -oreign Language **Marching Band** ROTC College course placement assessments administered, academic/career advising, additional preparation strategies identified and implemented H AZ/American Government Social Studies AZ/US History World History Economics Administer Arizona's Instrument for Measuring Standards (AIMS) 10th Grade Administer Arizona's CTE Technical Skills Assessment Agriculture Science Science CTSO(s) for this program: DECA Chemistry Biology Math 4th Year Math Geometry Algebra II Algebra I English IV - ENG101 (3.00) English English III English I English II Advanced Marketing/Work Experience - GBS110 (3.00) GBS175 (3.00) MGT175 (3.00) CTE Secondary courses and Postsecondary major courses and CTSOs Marketing - MKT271 (3.00) Business Foundations -GBS151 (3.00) Grade 12 9 F 0



FEBRUARY 2009



n the past 50 years, high school completion has grown in importance as the labor market has been transformed in the knowledge economy. Yet alarmingly, nearly one in every three students who start high school in the ninth grade fails to complete the 12th grade within four years. Literally millions of young people are out of school and grossly ill equipped to compete in the 21st century workforce and economy.

CTE Provides a Solution

High-quality career and technical education (CTE) can help more students persist in and complete high school, preparing them for the postsecondary education and training that will be critical to future economic successes.

- Students have a decreased risk of dropping out of high school
 as they add CTE courses to their curriculum, up to a point at
 which they are taking one CTE course for every two academic
 courses. (Plank, et al., "Dropping Out of High School and the
 Place of Career and Technical Education," National Research
 Center for Career and Technical Education, 2005.)
- High-risk students are eight to 10 times less likely to drop out in the 11th and 12th grades if they enroll in a CTE program instead of a general program. (Kulik, "Curriculum Tracks and High School Vocational Studies," University of Michigan, 1998.)
- The National Dropout Prevention Center/Network has identified the 15 strategies that have the most positive impact on

the dropout rate. These strategies include "career and technology education." According to the Center, "A quality CTE program and a related guidance program are essential for all students." (National Dropout Prevention Center/Network, "Effective Strategies for Dropout Prevention."

Increasing Student Engagement

What the research suggests is that today's CTE offers students relevant learning experiences that answer the age-old question "Why do I have to learn this?" while at the same time enhancing students' academic achievement and meeting industry needs. CTE has become a leader in ensuring flexible, relevant learning opportunities to engage students and provide a real-world, career-oriented curriculum.

- One significant reason students drop out of school is that they
 lose interest and motivation in education because the curriculum
 does not seem to have a real-world application (Bridgeland,
 Dilulio & Morison, "The Silent Epidemic: Perspectives of High
 School Dropouts," 2006). Academics are often presented in
 isolation, instead of in a way that shines a spotlight on how the
 subject is applicable in the context of the real world.
- A 2006 poll by Peter D. Hart Research Associates, Inc. of at-risk California ninth- and 10th-graders found that six in 10 respondents were not motivated to succeed in school. Of those students, more than 90 percent said they would be more engaged in their education if classes helped them acquire skills





Facts About Career and Technical Education

Career and Technical Education (CTE) is crucial to providing the strong workforce training needed to fill the good-paying jobs vital to restoring the economic health of our nation. CTE programs also produce strong educational returns, strengthening student engagement in school, achievement in academics and technical skills, and transitions from high school to postsecondary education and from education to careers.

CTE-Related Jobs Are in High Demand

- According to the Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce, 30% of the 46.8 million job openings created by 2018 will require some college or a two-year associate degree.
 (Carnevale, Anthony, et al, Help Wanted: Projections of Jobs and Education Requirements Through 2018, Center on Education and the Workforce, Georgetown University, 2010, p. 13)
- The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) projects that middle-skill jobs (jobs that generally require some significant education and training beyond high school but less than a bachelor's degree) will account for about 45% of all job openings projected through 2014. (BLS, Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2010-2011 Edition)
- Of the occupations requiring postsecondary education, those requiring an associate degree are projected to grow the fastest, at about 19 percent. (BLS, Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2010-2011 Edition)
- Nearly one in six "hot jobs," jobs paying above the median wage and having above average growth, will require an associate degree or some postsecondary training. (American Association of Community Colleges)
- By 2018, the U.S. will need at least 4.7 million new workers with postsecondary certificates, according to the Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce. (Carnevale, Anthony, et al, Help Wanted: Projections of Jobs and Education Requirements Through 2018, Center on Education and the Workforce, Georgetown University, 2010, p. 1)

CTE Meets Individual and Community Economic Needs

- Participation in skills-training programs increased wages and earnings, raised the probability and consistency of employment, and led to work in higher-quality jobs, according to Public/Private Ventures. (Maguire, Shiela, et al, Job Training That Works: Findings from the Sectoral Employment Impact Study, 2009)
- A person with an associate degree or two year credential will earn, on average, over \$5,000 a year more than a person with just a high school diploma and a person with a CTE-related associate degree or credential will earn between \$5,000 and \$15,000 more a year than a person with a humanities or social sciences associate degree. (Jacobson, L., et al, Pathways to Boosting the Earnings of Low-Income Students by Increasing Their Educational Attainment, Gates Foundation/Hudson Institute, 2009)
- According to the Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce, 43% of young
 workers with Licenses and Certificates earn more than those with an associate degree, 27% of
 young workers with Licenses and Certificates earn more than those with a bachelor's degree, and
 31% of young workers with associate degrees earn more than those with a bachelor's degree.
 (Center on Education and the Workforce, Valuing Certificates, Presentation, 2009)
- According to the Florida Department of Education, recent graduates who earned a career-focused
 associate degree or postsecondary certificate from a Florida community college are earning up to
 \$11,000 more than bachelor's degree recipients from the state's eleven public universities. (Florida
 Department of Education, 2011)
- According to the state of Washington, for every dollar spent on secondary CTE students, federal
 and state governments will receive seven dollars back in social security, Medicare and federal
 and state taxes. (Washington State Workforce Training and Education Coordinating Board, Workforce Training Results2006, January 2007)

Career and Technical Programs of Study: A Design Framework

The Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (Perkins IV) calls for states to offer "career and technical programs of study," which may be adopted by local educational agencies and postsecondary institutions, as an option to students (and their parents as appropriate) when planning for and completing future coursework. These programs, at a minimum, must:

- Incorporate and align secondary and postsecondary education elements,
- Include academic and CTE content in a coordinated, non-duplicative progression of courses,
- Offer the opportunity, where appropriate, for secondary students to acquire postsecondary credits, and
- Lead to an industry-recognized credential or certificate at the postsecondary level, or an
 associate or baccalaureate degree.

Each local recipient of Perkins funds must offer at least one career and technical program of study.

To help states and local recipients meet these requirements, the Office of Vocational and Adult Education (OVAE), in collaboration with major national associations, organizations, and states, have formulated a "career and technical programs of study design framework (framework)." The framework identifies a system of 10 components that, taken together, support the development and implementation of effective programs of study. Although all 10 components are important, they are neither independent nor of equal priority: State and local program developers must identify the most pressing components for state or local adoption, taking into consideration their relative need within their educational context.

PROGRAM OF STUDY (POS) COMPONENTS AND SUBCOMPONENTS

1. LEGISLATION AND POLICIES

Federal, state, and local legislation or administrative policies promote POS development and implementation.

Effective legislation and policies should:

- Provide for state and/or local funding and other resources, such as professional development and dedicated staff time, for POS development.
- Establish formal procedures for the design, implementation, and continuous improvement of POS.
- Ensure opportunities for any secondary student to participate in a POS.
- Require secondary students to develop an individual graduation or career plan.
- Provide resources for long term sustainability of POS.

5. COLLEGE AND CAREER READINESS STANDARDS

Content standards that define what students are expected to know and be able to do to enter and advance in college and/or their careers comprise the foundation of a POS.

Rigorous college and career readiness standards should:

- Be developed and continually validated in collaboration with secondary, postsecondary, and industry partners.
- Incorporate essential knowledge and skills (i.e., academic skills, communication, and problem-solving), which students must master regardless of their chosen career area or POS.
- Provide the same rigorous knowledge and skills in English and mathematics that employers and colleges expect of high school graduates.
- Incorporate industry-recognized technical standards that are valued in the workplace.
- To the extent practicable, be internationally benchmarked so that all students are prepared to succeed in a global economy.

6. COURSE SEQUENCES

Non-duplicative sequences of secondary and postsecondary courses within a POS ensure that students transition to postsecondary education without duplicating classes or requiring remedial coursework.

Well-developed course sequences should:

- Map out the recommended academic and career and technical courses in each POS.
- Begin with introductory courses at the secondary level that teach broad foundational knowledge and skills that are common across all POS.
- Progress to more occupationally-specific courses at the postsecondary level that provide knowledge and skills required for entry into and advancement in a chosen POS.
- Offer opportunities for students to earn postsecondary credit for coursework taken during high school.

7. CREDIT TRANSFER AGREEMENTS

Credit transfer agreements provide opportunities for secondary students to be awarded transcripted postsecondary credit, supported with formal agreements among secondary and postsecondary education systems.

Well-development agreements:

- Provide a systematic, seamless process for students to earn college credit for postsecondary
 courses taken in high school, transfer high school credit to any two- and four-year institution in
 the state that offers the POS, and transfer credit earned at a two-year college to any other twoor four-year institution in the state that offers the POS.
- College credit should be automatically transcripted at the college for high school students so
 that they can transfer seamlessly into the postsecondary portion of a POS without the need for
 additional paperwork or petitioning for credit.
- Describe the expectations and requirements for, at a minimum, teacher and faculty
 qualifications, course prerequisites, postsecondary entry requirements, location of courses,
 tuition reimbursement, and credit transfer process.

- Result in the awarding of secondary credit, postsecondary credit, or a special designation on a student's high school diploma.
- Incorporate performance-based assessment items, to the greatest extent possible, where students must demonstrate the application of their knowledge and skills.

The 10 elements are: (1) statewide student identifier; (2) student-level enrollment data; (3) student-level test data; (4) information on untested students; (5) statewide teacher identifier with a teacher-student match; (6) student-level course completion (transcript) data; (7) student-level SAT, ACT, and Advanced Placement exam data; (8) student-level graduation and dropout data; (9) ability to match student-level P-12 and higher education data; and (10) a state data audit system.

See http://cte.ed.gov/acrn/ncdg/ncdg what.htm.

Additional Resources for CTE and Dropout Reduction:

- Pathways to Prosperity:
 http://www.gse.harvard.edu/news events/features/2011/Pathways to Prosperity Feb2011.pdf
- The Skills Imperative: How Career and Technical Education Can Solve the U.S. Talent Shortage
 http://icw.uschamber.com/sites/default/files/The Skills Imperative 0.pdf
- College and Career Ready in the 21st Century (book): http://www.amazon.com/College-Career-Ready-21st-Century/dp/0807753238
- Learning for Jobs: http://www.keepeek.com/Digital-Asset-Management/oecd/education/learning-for-jobs 9789264087460-en